

THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH.

A. G. HODGES

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PROPRIETOR.

VILL. 18

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY. DECEMBER 29, 1865.

NO. 52

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
will be published every Tuesday and Friday,
by
A. G. HODGES,
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
in advance.

Our terms for advertising in the Semi-Weekly
Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the
newspapers published in the west.

STATEMENT

OF THE

ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of January, 1865, made to the Auditor
of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with
an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of
Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d
March, 1856.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST.
LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis,
county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock
is.....\$100,000 00

The amount of capital stock paid up
is.....70,000 00

ASSETS.

Third, Loans secured by deed of
trust, first lien of record, on real
estate in the city and county of St.
Louis, per schedule.....189,045 15

Stock Bonds, sixty days demand, se-
cured by deed of trust on real es-
tate.....11,100 00

200,145 15

Loans on policies in force, bearing
six per cent. interest.....174,520 23

Loans on undoubted personal secu-
rity, due within sixty days.....9,425 60

Stock bonds subject to call at sixty
days notice, approved personal se-
curity.....15,000 00

Premiums due on Policies in hands
of Agents and others awaiting re-
turns.....17,855 49

Amounts due from Agents not in-
cluded in above.....1,604 45

Cash on deposit in Banks and in
Office.....5,998 46

Office furniture, iron safe, &c., (home
and office agencies).....1,814 04

Missouri defense warrants.....411 00

Revenue stamps.....15 80

Total amount of all assets of the
Company, except future premiums
receivable.....\$100,990 36

LIABILITIES.

Dividends to be redeemed this year,
or divided to policies.....4,425 80

Present value of dividends to be re-
deemed in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, or
added to policies.....59,012 85

Unmatured interest on bonds and
notes due the Company to reduce
the present value.....40,442 85

Claims on two policies resisted by the
Company, because of violation and
forfeiture \$7,000

No other claims or liabilities, except
the liability on policies in force,
insuring in the aggregate \$3,357,-
900 00

STATE OF MISSOURI,
CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS. {
Samuel Willi, President, and William T. Selly,
Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance
Company, being severally sworn, depose and say,
and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a
full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of
the said Company—that the said Insurance Com-
pany is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUN-
DRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
of actual Cash Capital invested as before stated,
of which the principal portion of that invested
in real estate security, is upon unencumbered
property in the city and county of St. Louis, worth
double the amount of said principal loans, and
that the above described investments, nor any
part thereof, are made for the benefit of any in-
dividual exercising authority in the management
of the said Company, nor for any other person or
persons whatever; and that they are the above
described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life
Insurance Company.

(Signed) SAMUEL WILLI, President.
(Signed) Wm. T. SELBY, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the undersigned
Recorder of Deeds for St. Louis County. —In
testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and
affixed my official seal this sixth day of March,
Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Five.

(Signed) A. C. BERNONDY, Recorder.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

FRANKFORT, May 21, 1865.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That ALBERT G. HODGES, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frank-
fort, Franklin county, has filed with me the provi-
sions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate
Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," ap-
proved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown
to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said
Company is possessed of an actual capital of at
least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as
represented by said act, the said ALBERT G. HODGES,
as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and per-
mitted to take risks and transact business of in-
surance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of
one year from the date hereof. But this license
may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to
the undersigned that since the filing of the state-
ments above referred to, the available capital of
said Company has been reduced below one hun-
dred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the
day and year above written.

W. T. SAMUELS, Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued prompt-
ly by
A. G. HODGES, Agent
Frankfort Ky., April 25, 1865.—sw—329.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

Mrs. O'Donoghue, widow of the late James
O'Donoghue, the photographic Artist, begs to
inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that
the business heretofore carried on by her late busi-
ness will be continued under the management
of first class operators.

The very liberal patronage bestowed upon Mr.
O'Donoghue up to the time of his decease, she
hopes still to receive and to merit which will be
her constant endeavor.

N. B. Mr. David C. Rowland is authorized
to collect all accounts due the late Mr. O'Donoghue.
Nov. 3, 1865—tf.

Fair Warning!

All persons owing or having debts in their pos-
session are hereby notified to keep them confined
upon their promises for sixty days from this date,
under penalty of twenty dollars fine and the loss
of the animal found running at large.

July 11—2m. G. W. GWIN, Mayor.

MISCELLANY.

A TRAGIC STORY.

Translated from German of Chamisso,
BY THACKRAY.

There lived a sage in days of yore,
And he a handsome pigtail wore;
But wondered much and sorrowed more
Because it hung behind him.
He mused upon this curious case,
And swore he'd change the pigtail's place,
And have it hanging at his face,
Not dangling there behind him.
Says he, "the mystery I've found—
I'll turn me round,"—but turned him round.
But still it hung behind him.
Then round and round, and out and in,
All day the puzzled sage did spin
In vain; it mattered not a pin,
The pigtail hung behind him.
And though his efforts never sleek,
And though he twirled and twirled, and tock,
At last still faithful to his back
The pigtail hangs behind him.

DOCTOR HOLFORD'S PATIENT.

[CONCLUDED.]

And this was a sane man! Lizzie's brain
took fire at the thought. To dispose of the
certificate of lunacy was the work of a moment;
were they not all—those mad doctors,
and Dr. Winslow in particular—ready to
swear to any man's insanity at a moment's
notice? And then Walter had told her that
he had himself given opportunity to his en-
emies in some moments of excitement conse-
quent on the loss of money. But the doc-
tor? There was the rub. Could it be pos-
sible that Dr. Holford, the upright and hon-
orable, had deliberately lent himself to this
vile plot? Even Lizzie's excited imagination
could not lead her to believe that.

No, the man was not mad—that was cer-
tain—but the doctor had been deceived; his
keen eye had been blinded by Walter Stone's
perfidious friends, who, though they had
cautiously avoided committing themselves
by speaking of more "nerves," had so
cunningly worded their artful testimony,
that the doctor had jumped to the conclu-
sion that Walter must be insane. That could not
be a fault—at least—well, hardly, or if it
were, she (Lizzie Stewart) would undeceive
him, and enable him to make amends.
And then she went off into a day dream, and
was just in the middle of a speech from the
doctor, expressive of his deep gratitude to her
for having, by her woman's keen-sightedness
and quick judgment, disabused him of the
idea under which he was laboring, etc., etc.,
when she looked up, and beheld the moon
had risen, and was already lighting up the
top branches of the hawthorns. She turned
into the house, fully resolved to speak se-
riously to the doctor the next morning.

The moon was high in the heavens when
Lizzie Stewart went that evening, as her
custom was, to sit in the nursery while the
nurse went down to her supper. At these
times Lizzie always sat in a particular chair
by the window. Nurse's white-curtained
bed stood in a recess at the back of the
room, a little to one side, but facing the fire—
still necessary at night—was the baby's
bassinet, of which little but the hood was
to be seen from where Lizzie sat. The other
two children slept in what was, in fact, an
adjoining room, though the door of com-
munication had long been removed, to make
the two nurseries as far as possible into one.
There was no light in the room but the
moonshine, and the glimmer of the fire; Liz-
zie leaned back in her chair, and resumed
her day dream. By-and-by a low knock
came at the door.

"Come in," said Lizzie, wondering that
nurse should have made such haste at her
supper.

The door opened softly, and Walter Stone
put his head into the room. "I want to
speak to you, I want to speak to you," he
whispered pitifully, "you must let me come in.
It is most important."

There was something queer about his
manner, but Lizzie, strong in her conviction,
was in no wise frightened. Besides, she had
longed to repeat the arguments she had used
against any such scheme, for its success
would be fatal to the doctor's credit. While
she hesitated, he stole silently up to her,
closing the door behind him. No other man
would Lizzie have allowed to remain
there, but her sympathy for Walter Stone
was deep and strong, all the more strong
from her love of the man who was doing
such unsavory injury. How grieved
the doctor will be to-morrow, she thought,
and she let Walter stay.

He sat down by her side, and remained
silent. After a minute or two, the stillness
grew oppressive, and she opened her mouth
to speak. As she did so she looked in his
face, ghostly in the moonlight. Ah! how
awful was the change there! His pleasant,
careless look had disappeared, and in its
stead was a dreadful expression of fixed
malignity, of insatiate cunning and rage; the
glare of a maniac's eye caught and fixed her as
she looked. Horror-stricken she drew back,
but he leant forward, and said in his hissing
whisper:

"I've something to show you. I've lock-
ed the door, and we can't be interrupted, no,
no. Look here!" and he drew from his
pocket an ordinary dinner knife, on which
the moonbeams glittered hideously.

"Beautiful, isn't it?" he muttered as he
stroked and seemed to fondle it, turning
from side to side. "True steel—the real
thing! Not for you, though, not for you—
for those little devils that cling round you,
and prevent your coming with me. I'll set
you free, I'll—" and he leapt into inartic-
ulate murmur, still stroking the knife.

Never, in all her life, did Lizzie Stuart for-
get the sensations of that moment; and she
came back to her often in dream, even now
She did not lose her consciousness, but she

could not move; her heart seemed to stand
still, and her brain to reel.

"The youngest first," he whispered at
last, and leaving her suddenly he darted to-
wards the hearth. For one second the knife
gleamed brightly in the moonlight as he
brandished it aloft, the next he had plunged
it deep into the bassinet. Oh, God, there
was no cry!

A wild shriek rose to Lizzie's lips. Re-
pressing it with a violent effort, she collected
her senses and walked to his side.

"I must kill the others myself," she said
with an unfaltering voice; "let me do it—
they would not be quiet otherwise."

The maniac turned toward her a horrible
face of triumph.

"You're one of the right sort!" he ex-
claimed enthusiastically. "The young May
moon is beaming, love. The glow-worm's
lamp is gleaming, love. How sweet to
rove—No, that's not it—So she killed her
gown of green satin and tuck it up to her
knee—Lizzie Lindsey—that's you—Lord
Ronald Clan Donald—that's me. Won't
we be happy? Now, then?"

"Yes, I am going," she said, still speak-
ing calmly; "wait here till I come back."

He stooped to draw the knife out of the
bassinet.

"No, don't do that," she whispered, for-
cenging herself to lay her hand upon his arm,
and turning away her eyes, lest the sight
that might meet them should unnerve her,
"I have a fancy for doing it differently."

He stood upright again, and motioned her
to go, and only as she moved to where the
other children slept, she remembered with
sick horror that there was no door between
the room. Despair gave her courage, she
quickened her pace, he did not follow her
—there was a moment's respite. Softly and
rapidly she threw a coverlet over the two
fair sleeping heads, then she flew to the
bell. A violent pull—another—and the
bell-rope broke in her hand. Would any
one come? The madman heard the twang
of the wires, and suspected treachery. He
sprang towards the room, but Lizzie was
too quick for him. She stood in the door-
way, with dilated eyes and up-raised hand.
"Walter Stone, go back," she commanded
in a solemn voice. "It is all done. I forbid
you to enter here."

For a moment the lunatic cowered before
her, awed by the light of those gleaming
eyes, then he sprang at her throat like a
wild beast. An instant's struggle, and with a
mighty crash the door burst open, and Dr.
Holford, with the exertion of his whole
strength, dragged the madman from the
choking girl. To hold him singly was im-
possible. He broke from the doctor's grasp,
threw up the window, and, with a loud
laugh, leaped into the garden below, where
the dull thud of his fall was heard just as
the assistant, whose carelessness had per-
mitted him to secrete the knife, appeared
upon the scene.

"Go down, go down," cried the doctor,
pointing to the window. The assistant looked
up and hurriedly disappeared, and the
doctor gave all his attention to Lizzie. She
had not fainted—she could not do so—not at
all events with the dreadful news untold—but
she was gasping for breath.

The doctor bent over her. "Lizzie, dear
Lizzie, look up. See how it was. You were
defending my children. You have saved
their lives. Try to look up, and tell me you
are not hurt."

But Lizzie shrank from the tender words,
and covered miserably in her chair. She
strove to compel her parched tongue to
speak, and tell him that by her folly she had
caused the death of his baby, but a hissing
gurgle came instead of words, and ended in a
hysterical shriek. The servants, and nurse
among them, had come crowding in by this
time, and a loud exclamation from the lat-
ter startled them all.

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She had not fainted—she could

THE COMMONWEALTH.
FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1865

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

FRANKFORT AND LOUISVILLE.

LEAVES. ARRIVES.
Morning Express.....7:48 A. M. 9:15 A. M.
Evening Express.....3:33 P. M. 5:45 P. M.

FAIRFAX AND LEXINGTON.

Morning Express.....9:20 A. M. 7:45 A. M.
Evening Express.....5:50 P. M. 3:30 P. M.

Stage Departures.

LEAVES.
Harricksburg and Danville, (Daily).....9:30 A. M.
Shelbyville, (Daily).....8:00 A. M.
Georgetown and Paris, (Tri-Weekly).....10:00 A. M.
Office at Capital Hotel.

Reading matter will be found on each page of our paper to-day.

MONDAY next being the First day of January our carrier will call upon the patrons of our paper with his New Year's Address, as usual. In rain and shine, through hail, snow and wind, freezing and melting, he has made his semi-weekly round throughout the year. He has been zealous in supplying the families of our citizens with poetry, romance, and true Union doctrine. And now he asks the usual *quid pro quo*. Remember him kindly when he calls on New Year's morning, though it be only on the principle, "Give even the devil his due."

Expatriation.

The repeal of the so-called expatriation act has called forth a disputation as to the effect the repeal has upon the right of suffrage of those who were embraced by the Act so repealed.

To those who desire to understand its effect it seems to us there need be no difficulty.

Citizenship of the United States is fixed by the Constitution and laws of the United States and cannot be limited or abridged by any State Constitution or law.

Citizenship of the United States invests the person with all the civil rights of a citizen of the several States. In other words, a citizen of the United States, in virtue of such citizenship, is invested with the protection and benefit of the laws regulating and governing civil rights and remedies in all the States and Territories of the Union; and no State can abridge those civil rights.

These civil rights are usually summed up in the words "life, liberty, property and pursuit of happiness."

A citizen of the United States has a right to hold and enjoy property in any State or Territory of the United States, upon precisely the same terms and conditions of citizens of such State or Territory, in virtue of his United States' citizenship. He may receive and transmit by deed or inheritance, trade and traffic; go and return, with no other limitations than such as the State imposes upon its own inhabitants.

But citizenship of the United States does not confer political rights—only civil—with-in the State. Political rights or franchises belong to the reserved rights of the several States, are conferred by each State upon such terms as the State may prescribe. Citizenship in Kentucky which invests with political rights, is fixed by the Constitution; the mode of divestiture is fixed by law. To be entitled to the elective franchise, under the Constitution of the State, the person must be a male citizen of the United States, twenty-one years of age, and must have had a residence in the State two years and in the precinct where he offers to vote sixty days next before the election, or a residence of one year in the county and sixty days in the precinct where he offers to vote next before the election.

The Legislature cannot expatriate any one, nor deprive any one of citizenship of the United States; but it has the power to lay down the rule by which the person may renounce his citizenship of the State, and thereby lose his political franchises in the State. The so-called Expatriation Act laid down a rule by which those who should thereafter do certain acts should be deemed to have expatriated themselves, or to have renounced the citizenship of the State.

This rule was clearly within the competent powers of Legislation. It but extended the rule which has ever been held good and in conformity with the Constitutional powers of the Legislature. Persons removing from Kentucky to another State or Territory thereby lost their political franchises in the State, but still retained their civil rights in virtue of citizenship of the United States.

Such persons upon again removing to Kentucky, have to undergo the Constitutional rule of residence before being invested with the right of suffrage and similar rights. This rule is the highest law upon the subject—it is supreme.

Those who by joining the so-called Confederate States, either in a civil or military capacity, and who thereby renounced their allegiance to and citizenship of Kentucky, can only be re-invested with the right of suffrage by conforming to the constitutional requirement of residence before cited. See article 2, section 8, of the New Constitution of Kentucky, as follows:

Section 8. Every free white male citizen, of the age of twenty-one years, who has resided in the State two years, or in the county, town, or city in which he offers to vote, one year next preceding the election, shall be a voter; but such voter shall have been, for sixty days next preceding the election, a resident of the precinct in which he offers to vote, and he shall vote in said precinct, and not elsewhere.

The law repealing the Act of Expatriation does not suffice to override the constitutional requirement. Those persons lost their residence by a voluntary renunciation of it, and by taking service in a *de facto* govern-

ment, hostile to and at war with Kentucky. The Legislature had competent power to prescribe this rule, and the citizen of Kentucky by conforming to it, renounced, by his own voluntary act, his residence and, consequently, his citizenship, and he cannot be restored or regain it except by compliance with the constitutional requirement of residence for the term fixed by the Constitution.

His past residence was lost by his own voluntary act, under the rule prescribed by the Act, and can only be regained by a subsequent residence as required of citizens of the United States. By joining the rebel government, citizenship of the State was abandoned—but not of the United States. Hence such persons could not for their subsequent acts be held guilty of treason against the State, but only against the United States.

Protection and civil rights are guaranteed by the United States in consideration of allegiance and loyal service. To these each State adds political franchises in consideration of fealty to the State. The former can only be divested under the constitutional rules prescribed by National law; the latter by rules prescribed by competent State legislation within constitutional limits.

Protection and allegiance are correlative. Allegiance cannot be thrown off at will, nor taken on at will, but only by consent of the Government and in conformity with the rules prescribed for such purpose. The United States cannot confer State citizenship, nor can the State deprive of United States citizenship, but each in its sphere is supreme in the powers conferred upon the one and reserved to the other.

Kentucky, in the exercise of legitimate power, prescribed the rule by which citizenship of the State might be renounced by the citizen, and by the Constitution prescribed the rule by which it may be regained. No person, therefore, whose citizenship has been renounced, either by removal to other States and becoming citizens thereof, or by joining the so-called Confederate States either in a military or civil capacity, can acquire the right to vote in Kentucky, except by a return and subsequent residence of two years in the State or one year in the county and sixty days in the precinct where he offers to vote next before the election.

Senator Guthrie on the Caucus Resolution.

It is with much pleasure that we publish this morning the remarks of Senator Guthrie on the Caucus Resolution. The bold and manly stand he has taken on the side of the President, in support of his policy and acts, will be highly gratifying to the Union men of Kentucky. The Senator speaks like an old-time Democrat—as he is—of the authority of the President, under the Constitution and laws of his country, to suppress insurrection and rebellion and to see to it that the laws be faithfully executed. He sees no usurpation in the late acts of the President in appointing a provisional Government in the revolting States and laying down conditions for their restoration.

Is the Senator rightly representing his constituents? we mean of that class who elected him to the position he now holds. Kentucky Conservatives of a certain order even denounce the war for the Union as unconstitutional and illegal—they still profess to believe that in the Union there lies no power for self-defense or self-preservation, when the law is of its own household. Others, who do not go this far in favor of treason, declare the President's restoration measures to be unjust and tyrannical. For appointing Provisional Governors and instructing State Conventions, convened by proclamation of those Governors, how they should act regarding the questions which induced the rebellion, President Johnson is denounced in the Kentucky Legislature as traitor co-equal with Jeff Davis. And the sentiment is generally applauded by Kentucky Conservatives.

Senator Guthrie, however, does not see him in this light. He endorses the policy of the President and approves his acts; he thinks his work so well done that he is ready to accept it, and that, because it is well done, Congress has no right to refuse representation to the restored States. Thus from the Conservative stand-point Mr. Guthrie is very heterodox. He is doing honor to his patriotism and loyalty—in so much he is discrediting Conservatism, of the Kentucky stripe. Such a course, however, will win for him the approval of the true Union men of the State, and will also tend to restore Kentucky to the high position it once held in the councils of the nation. In every loyal word and work we wish the able Senator full success.

INTERESTING TO SOLDIERS.—On account of the immense number of questions on the subject, the Paymaster General has prepared the following rules for the information and guidance of persons presenting claims. If the applicant claims bounty it should be stated under what act the claim is made. 1. If under act of July 22, 1861, the man should state, under oath, whether he has received the \$25 advance bounty, or whether he claims the whole of the \$100 bounty. 2. If under any other act authorizing the payment of United States bounties, he should name each and every installment claimed as due and unpaid. 3. No claim for veteran bounty will be entertained unless the claimant has heretofore been recognized and borne on his company rolls as such veteran. Colored soldiers applying for bounty should state whether they were mustered as "free on or before April 19, 1861," or were "enrolled and subject to draft" on the date of enlistment. 5. If the claim is for back pay, the man must name the months for which he claims, and state where and on what rolls (hospital or other) he has been mustered, or where he was on

each muster day, from the time he first claims pay to date of discharge. 6. In case of claims for unsettled clothing, the sworn statement of a commanding officer of the company to which the claimant belonged, sustaining the claim, must be filed with it. 7. If the claimant be an officer, he must state when last paid, and, if possible, the name of the paymaster who paid him. 8. In all cases send duplicate copies of Form 5 in enlisted men's cases, duly signed and witnessed. In case of officers Form 3, to be signed and sworn to.

DEATH OF DR. BARTH.—Latest foreign advices announce the death of Dr. Heinrich Barth, the great African traveler. Dr. Barth was born at Hamburg, April 18, 1821.

He commenced his African researches in 1845, having previously visited Sicily and Italy. The exploration of Central Africa became the dream of his life, and in 1849 he accepted the offer of the British Government and commenced, with Mr. James Richardson, the great expedition into Central Africa that gave him his fame as a traveler. He was absent from the civilized world nearly six years, and on his return was welcomed with universal joy. After paying a visit to his native land he took up his residence in London, in order to superintend the publication of his "Travels and Discourses in North and Central Africa," one of the most valuable contributions to the history of the present day. His death will be universally regretted.

White Labor in the Tropics.

It has been argued, says the Washington Globe, that negro labor in our southern States is essential to their prosperity, because the southern climate is too hot for white labor. Hitherto such an argument could not be met very readily, because experience could not furnish any complete example to the country. Such an example seems now to be furnished by the British colony of Queensland, Australia, where cotton, rice, and tobacco are most successfully cultivated by whites in a land the southern boundary of which is as near the equator as the southern promontory of Florida.

From the address of Sir George Brown, the Governor of the colony, on proroguing his Parliament last September, it appears that since December, 1859, the European population of Queensland has increased from 25,000 to nearly 90,000—nearly four-fold—while its imports and exports have been more than trebled.

It was long supposed in the colony that the European inhabitants could not extend their labors successfully to those portions of the country lying within the tropics, except in the case of some table-land raised a great height above the sea. But the more temperate portions having been taken up for pasture, necessity led to the exploration and trial of the warmer regions, and the result has been the unexpected rise and progress of what is now considered the model colony of Queensland.

GENERAL HISTORY OF FREEMASONRY.—J. F. Brennan, Translator and Publisher of Foreign Masonic Books, at Louisville, Kentucky, proposes to publish a "General History of Freemasonry," compiled from the ancient documents relating to, and the monuments erected by, this Fraternity, from its foundation in the year 715, B. C., to A. D. 1860—translated from the French of Bro. Emmanuel Rebord, of Paris. To be published in four parts, of about 100 pages Octavo, each, at One Dollar for each part. The first part will be published and ready for delivery on the 15th of January, 1866, and will be immediately delivered or forwarded, post paid, to all persons who may comply with the conditions of subscription. All Masons who may desire to have this work will address J. F. Brennan, Louisville, Ky.

PROPOSED REVISION OF THE CAVALRY ARM.—

The Herald's Washington despatch says General Price, of the Cavalry Bureau, has submitted a proposition for the revision of the cavalry arm of the service, which has received the approval of many prominent General officers. The plan contemplates that no soldier shall be permanently mounted until he has received a year's instruction, and proved himself capable of properly taking care of a horse, that one-third of the force consisting of the recruiting regiments shall be dismounted, with only a sufficient number of horses for instruction; that the regiments shall rotate in being dismounted; that after a regiment has been thoroughly instructed, mounted and sent to the field, it shall not receive any recruits until recalled to the place of rendezvous. By this means there will be no troops in the field but the most efficient.

WE clip the following from a late letter of "Brevier," the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia News. As Mr. Piatt's name has been familiar in Kentucky as a writer in prose and verse for the Louisville Journal, and as his wife's name, especially as Miss Sallie M. Bryan, was a household word among us, the fact stated may have interest to our readers.

"The numerous friends and admirers (in your city) of John J. Piatt will be glad to hear that this author has another work about to be issued from the press by R. W. Carroll & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. The title of the present volume is "Poems in Sunshine and Firelight." Two former works of Mr. Piatt, entitled "Poems of Two Friends," (published in conjunction with Mr. W. D. Howells, late United States Consul at Venice,) and "The Nests at Washington and other Poems" published later and consisting partly of poems by Mrs. Piatt, nee, Miss Sallie M. Bryan, were received with much favor by the literary critics, and induced very favorable notices from competent judges such as Longfellow and George D. Prentiss."

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PRESENTATION.—A very interesting ceremony was had at the Capital Hotel, on Christmas day, by the presentation of a Gold Headed cane to the proprietor by his employees of the Hotel. At about 9 o'clock Mr. Akin was summoned to the spacious Hall of the Hotel, where he was met by all the employees, many of the boarders, and others—Menter's band the mean while playing a most beautiful national air. Mr. Akin was conducted by the committee to near the center of the Hall where, after being introduced by Mr. R. E. Finnell, Mr. Jno. W. Mathews, the cashier of the Hotel, placed in his hands the gift with the following appropriate remarks.

"Mr. Akin—Your employees have appointed me to present to you this cane as a token of our regard for yourself and appreciation of your uniform kindness manifested to each one of us since we have been associated together in the capacity of Employer and employee. Its value, considered in a pecuniary point of view, is but slight, but it will derive its true worth from the fact of having served to strengthen the ties of friendship existing between us, thereby promoting our mutual interests. May this Christmas, the occasion of its presentation, be among the many to which we may revert with feelings of pleasure when in after years we delight in recalling reminiscences of the "days of Auld Lang Syne."

Mr. A. received the gift and much applause, and replied in substance:

"My friends, I accept this token of regard with feelings of gratitude and pleasure. It is a gift I will ever prize and value, more especially as it comes from those who have been employed by and connected with me in business. And it makes me feel proud to know that I have done your esteem; it also tells me that I have done my duty towards you who have paid me this high compliment. May Heaven ever smile on and prosper each one of you, and that we may all continue to work together harmoniously in my sincere wish. Again I return my grateful thanks for the handsome gift."

The presentation ceremonies being over the band favored the company with several most beautiful and appropriate airs, after which all retired in the most joyous spirits.

The President and Congress.

The Federal Constitution, in prescribing the duties of the President of the United States, says:

"It shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to

Sherman's March to the Sea.

The following extract from the report of the Quarter-master General will be found of great interest.

Atlanta, the key of the rebel defense, was secured after a campaign involving a line of operations of 300 miles in length, maintained for months through a hostile country so effectively as to enable an army of 90,000 men, with over 40,000 animals, to subsist not only while advancing, but what is much more difficult, while laying siege for weeks in that advanced position.

The enemy's army driven from Atlanta, but still formidable in numbers and in courage, threw itself upon this long line of operations—two slender rods of iron, crossing wide rivers, winding through mountain gorges, plunging under the mountain ranges, and every where exposed to the raids of an enterprising enemy, favored by the thick forests which bordered the railroad throughout nearly its whole extent.

The guards of the posts upon the line of communication did their duty, and the railroad construction corps of this department, thoroughly organized, strong in numbers, in skill and in discipline, repaired broken bridges and railroads. New engines from the work-shops of the North replaced those which torpedoes or broken rails threw from the track. Trains loaded with timber, with iron, with water and fuel for the engines, preceded the trains of subsistence and ammunition, and scarce was the communication broken before it was re-established.

The conquering army followed the despatched garrison of Atlanta, and drove him off the lines of communication. The railroad was worked night and day to its full capacity; supplies for a new campaign for an army of 90,000 men were poured into Atlanta. All surplus stores, all sick and all enfeebled men were sent by railroad to the rear, and the army of General Sherman, with its 3,000 wagons, full-loaded with every material of war, and accompanied by droves of many thousand beef cattle, and reinforced by the return of those who, disabled in the earlier events of the campaign, had been recruited in the hospitals of Nashville, 300 miles to the rear, and forwarded by railroad to resume their places in the ranks, marched out of Atlanta, blew up that depot, destroyed all the railroads which made that city of value in the war, and beat its steps toward the ocean.

In no other country have railroads been brought to perform so important a part in the operations of war. Scarce in any other could be found the workmen to perform the feats of construction which have illustrated this campaign.

At no time during the march from Chattanooga to Atlanta were the railroad trains five days behind the General commanding.

The reconstruction of the bridges over the Etowah and the Chattahoochee are unparalleled feats of military construction. The Etowah bridge, six hundred and twenty-five feet long, seventy-five high, was burned by the rebels, and was rebuilt by the labor of six hundred men of the construction corps in six days.

The Chattahoochee bridge, six miles from Atlanta, is seven hundred and forty feet long, and ninety feet high, and was rebuilt in four-and-a-half days, by six hundred men of the construction corps.

The army under General Sherman moved Southeast, from Atlanta; it plunged into the forests and sands of Georgia, and was lost to our view. The rebel army moved into Tennessee, and advanced upon Nashville, to be dashed in pieces against the army of Major General Thomas, and thus perished the last great army of the rebellion in the central South and West, East of the Mississippi.

The rebel press reported defeats, disasters, repulses to the army, with which we had no communication. No anxiety as to their fate oppressed the minds of those who had, in the War Department, directed the measures and provisions for their equipment for this bold and decisive march. A bare possibility that, by the abandonment of all eastern positions, the rebel army of Virginia might throw itself across Sherman's path, induced the Department to order supplies to Pensacola, to relieve any immediate wants, should the army be obliged to move southward; but the great work of preparation to meet and repel this army upon the South-eastern Atlantic coast was at once commenced and steadily prosecuted.

While a few vessels went to Pensacola to await orders, a great fleet of transports was collected at Port Royal, laden with every thing that experience indicated as necessary to repair the consumption and the losses of this adventurous march. Clothing, shoes, shelter-tents, forage, provisions, spare parts of wagons, wagons complete, harness, leather, wax, thread, needles, and tools for all the trades which are plied on the march and in camp, were collected in the harbor of Hilton Head.

All this was done in the dead of winter, light-drawn, frail river steamers trusted themselves, under daring Yankee captains and crews, to the storms of the stormiest coast of the world, and all arrived safely at their destination. And here let me pay a tribute to those gallant seamen of the merchant shipping of the nation, who in the war entered its transport fleet. No service has been so difficult or so tedious—none so dangerous as to discourage or to daunt them.

No call for volunteers has ever failed to meet a ready response, whether to tempt the shoals and storms of a tempestuous coast, the hidden and mys terious dangers of the dark bayous of the South, strewn with torpedoes by the devilish ingenuity of deserters from our own military and naval service, or to run in frail river steamboats the batteries of the Potomac, the James, and the Pamlico, or the still more formidable works of Vicksburg. Urged by the spirit of adventure, supported by the patriotism of free men, they have always stood ready, and have cheerfully obeyed every order, incurred every risk.

On the 15th December Fort McAllister fell before the assault of General Sherman's veterans. The transport fleet was ordered at once to the mouths of the Ogeechee and the Savannah. The city of Savannah was carried within a few days, and a wrecking party, then employed upon the coast of Florida, with all the ingenious equipment which modern science has contrived for submarine operations, was towed by a steamer to the Savannah River and set to work to remove the formidable obstacles to its navigation. These for four years seemed to have employed all the ingenuity and mechanical skill of a people who had torn up the pavements of their commercial streets to supply material to obstruct the channels of their harbor.

NEW CASH STORE! QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS!

HULL & DAY,
Dealers in all kinds of
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
Our stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:
TOBACCO, OF ALL KINDS.
GREEN AND BLACK TEA,
SUGAR AND COFFEE,
BACON AND LARD,
CANNED FRUIT,
DRIED FRUIT,
TIN WARE,
CIGARS,
EGGS,

The celebrated Baltimore STAR

OYSTERS!

Fresh and fine—received daily

SODA,
BUTTER,
CRACKERS,
WHITE FISH,
STONE WARE,
POWDER & SHOT,
BROOMS, BRUSHES,
COAL OIL AND LAMPS,
WOODEN & STONE WARE,
CRANBERRIES, &c., &c., &c.

We would say to the citizens of Frankfort and surrounding country that we have just opened a

GROCERY & PROVISION STORE,

with an entire new stock, in Swigert's Block, opposite the Post Office. All are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere.—TERMS CASH.

We will pay the highest price in Cash for Butter, Lard, Bacon, Hams, Eggs, and Green-seed. Aug. 25, 1865 **HULL & DAY.**

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE

Literature, Science, and Art.

New Volume begins January 1866.

The ECLECTIC MAGAZINE is, as its name indicates, a selection from other magazines and periodicals. These selections are carefully made each month, from the entire range of foreign periodicals. In this respect it is entire, unlike other monthlies, and has no rival. The following are some of the works from which selections are made:

London Quarterly, Revue des Deux Mondes, London Society, British Quarterly, Bentley's Miscellany, Popular Science Review, Cornhill Magazine, Saturday Review, The Home Journal, Westminster Review, Chambers' Journal, Dublin University Mag., Edinburgh Review, London National Review, Art Journal.

We have also arranged to secure choice selections from the FRENCH, GERMAN, AND OTHER Continental Periodicals, translated especially for the ECLECTIC, and it is hoped this new feature will add greatly to the variety and value of the work.

EMBELLISHMENTS.

Each number is embellished with one or more fine steel engravings—portraits of eminent men or illustrations of important historical events.

Volumes commence in January and July of each year; subscriptions can commence with any month.

TERMS: \$5 per Year; Single Numbers, 50 cents. Five Copies, \$20.

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Houses and Lots, Vacant Lots, Farms, Farming Land in all the Western States and Territories.

Loans negotiated, Collections made, Land entered, Taxes paid and Titles examined, in all the adjoining counties.

[April 7, 1862-ff.

LYSANDER HORN, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

[April 7, 1862-ff.

G. W. CRADDOCK, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

LYSANDER HORN, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

FRANKLIN SPRINGS

LATE KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN.

SIX MILES FROM FRANKFORT, KY.

In Charge of B. B. SAYRE.

Sessions open on the last Monday in September, 1865.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

His Excellency, Gov. T. E. Bramlette; John M. Harlan, Attorney General; Rev. John N. Norton, D. D.; John B. Temple, Esq.; George W. Craddock, Esq.; Gen. D. W. Lidwell; S. I. M. Major, Esq.; Col. Orlando Brown, Jr.; Hon. A. J. James.

THE PECULIAR ADVANTAGES of this school are: A Military Organization, to be adopted when the number of pupils is sufficient to form one or more companies—health—seclusion—extensive grounds—convenient buildings—means of abundant exercise—instruction chiefly on the oral system—ample libraries—freedom from malignant moral influences of town—long experience of the Principal in the teaching and government of youth.

To any one desiring it, and sending address to B. B. Sayre, Frankfort, Ky., a circular will be forwarded, giving information in detail.

July 14, 1865.

THEO. E. BRAMLETTE, R. L. VANWINKLE.

BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.

Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE

Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.

Offices—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.

Sept. 14, 1863-ff.

J. W. FINNELL, V. T. CHAMBERS.

FINNELL & CHAMBERS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Street.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

February 22, 1860-ff.

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

Superintendent's Office, Louisville, Ky., Aug. 1st, 1864.

CIRCULAR

BY THE provisions of the Excise Law, passed

June 30, 1864, every person giving a re-

ceipt for the delivery of property, is required to stamp the receipt with a two-cent Revenue Stamp. Postage stamps will not answer.

In order to comply with the terms of this law, Agents will require Consignees, before the delivery of goods, to send a written order, stamped,

for its delivery to another person.

SAM'L. GILL, Superintendent.

By the Governor:

E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. R. PAGE, Asst' Sec'y.

Oct. 10, 1863-ff.

Proclamation by the Governor

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

W

HEREAS, it has been made known to me

that JOHN and ROBERT WISEMAN,

of the county of Estill, State of Kentucky, did

on the 30th day of October, 1865, maliciously

shoot and kill Clayton Witt, of said county, and

they have fled from justice and are going at

large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,

Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS each, for the apprehension of the said JOHN and ROBERT WISEMAN, and their delivery to the jailor of Estill county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I

have hereunto set my hand and caused

the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed.

Done at Frankfort this 27th

of November, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th

year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:

E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Nov. 27-1865-ff.

Proclamation by the Governor

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

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